

Oxford

Democrat

VOLUME 5.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1838.

NUMBER 26.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
G. W. MILLER.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance;
One dollar & seventy-five cents at the end of six months;
Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at
the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms,
the manager not being accountable for any error in
any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-office.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

Speech of Mr. Benton,
of Missouri.

In Senate, Wednesday, March 14, 1838.
ON THE BILL TO SEPARATE THE GOVERNMENT
FROM THE BANKS.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr President, I have answered some of the attacks on the Republican party which have been brought forward in this debate. They are such attacks as we have been accustomed to see for many years, and which have given to this chamber more of the appearance of an electioneering hustings than a hall of legislation.—We opened the debate on the merits of the bill; Opposition gentlemen have converted it into a canvass for the Presidency and a contest for power. We have been obliged to follow them in this unparliamentary course, so far at least as to repel some of their attacks. Having done this, I take up the bill, and shall limit myself to a brief examination of its principles, and to a defense of some of the points on which it has sailed; and shall conclude with some observations upon the conduct of parties, and the political prospect ahead.

The bill contains two principles, and but two. 1. The exclusion of all banks from the use and custody of the public moneys. 2. The exclusion of all bank notes from the receipts and expenditures of the Federal Treasury.—These are the principles; all the rest is detail. Against these two principles a strong division of this House rises up; among them a few of our political friends, but the mass and body of the division are the friends of the Bank of the United States. The justice of this opposition, and especially in the quarter from which it chiefly comes, can well be judged of by recollecting that both these principles have been in full force against all the State Banks for nearly forty years out of the forty-eight that our Government has been in existence. They were so enforced during the whole time that the two Banks of the United States have existed. I have not got the by-laws of the first National Bank, but I have the charters of both, and the by-laws of the second. By these charters, the two banks of the United States were entitled to the custody of the public moneys to the exclusion of the local banks, and, by their by-laws, the notes of these local banks were excluded from payments to and from the Federal Treasury. I have a copy of these laws, as passed by the second Bank of the United States and merely adopted from the code of the first, in which this exclusion is enacted, and which runs in these words:

Here Mr. B. read the 24th and the 25th articles of the by-laws of the Bank of the U. S., passed immediately after the establishment of the bank, and excluding the notes of all State banks from all payments to the United States, except the notes of the specie-paying banks situated in the same place with the branch; and directing the notes of those thus excepted to be presented to the bank that issued them for payment, at least, once in every week.]

This by-law was enacted in the year 1817, and was rigorously enforced until the removal of the deposits in October, 1833; it was therefore seventeen years in force under the second bank; and having been twenty years in force under the first bank, it results that this exclusion of State bank notes from the Federal Treasury has actually been in force nearly forty years out of the forty-eight which our Government has existed. The slight exception in the non-receivability of these notes was an exception to the prejudice of the local institutions; the exception was limited to the few banks located in the same town which contained the branch-banks, and was an injury to these banks; for it caused their notes to be taken out of circulation, and to be presented to them in masses for immediate payment. Thus the great mass of the banks were temporarily excluded from all receivability of their notes, and as for the few which were nominally excepted, the exception was an injury to them, and to my knowledge was complained of as such. Now, what was the conduct of the local banks under this forty years' exclusion from the use and custody of the public moneys under the provisions of National Bank charters, and this forty years' exclusion of their notes from Federal receipts and expenditures under the enactments of National Bank by-laws? What was their conduct under these long and double exclusions? Sir, it was the conduct of contentment, of satisfaction, of entire acquiescence; they made no complaint; they asked for no change. On the contrary, they endeavored to perpetuate it, and have always celebrated the period of their exclusion as the finest era of our currency, and the safety of the Federal revenues. This

they did in 1832, when four tables groaned under memorials from local banks to recharter the bank of the United States; this they did again in 1833, when they prayed for the restoration of the deposits to the Bank of the United States, and actually refused to receive them; and this they do now in praying for another National Bank.

A celebrated French satirist has made us acquainted with a most worthy country gentleman who had talked prose all his life without knowing it; so of these local banks. They have been ruined for forty years without knowing it.

During the whole period of the existence of the two National Banks they were in a state of total exclusion—absolute divorce—from all connection with the Federal Treasury. With this divorce, thus effected by corporation by-laws,

they were contented and happy, nay, wished it to be eternal! but the moment the same divorce is proposed to be affected by an act of Congress, the banks are in arms against it, and declare themselves ruined if it is done. This is a noble instance of consistency—of submission to a Bank of the United States, and of resistance to the Government of the United States. The same of politicians—of all that class of politicians who advocate a national Bank. They go for the divorce of the by-laws, and against the divorce by a law of Congress. They support a bank of the United States in excluding the local banks from all connection with the Government, and they support the local banks in resisting the Government of the United States in proposing the very same disconnection.—They are now altogether for the local banks, and upraise too high for them; three years ago they were against them, and no abuse too low for them. When these banks resisted the panic, and did well, these politicians denounced them; now that they have stopped payment, and injured the country, and deprived the Government of its revenues, these same politicians exalt them to the skies. This is inconsistency—inconsistency in the means, not in the object. The object is to re-establish the National Bank; and the means are to have another loss of Government revenues, and thereupon, another argument to restore their idolized institution. This they declare! for the tell us, with the defiance of over confidence, that they take these local banks as a half-way house—as a house half-way to the Bank of the United States—where they will lodge and refresh themselves, and the Chisholm street palace, as a breakfast ride the next morning. And so it will be.

Trust them again! and the State banks will fail again, as they did during the war, as they did in 1819, as they did in 1837, and as they are now doing in 1838. They will fail again; the Federal Government will lose its revenues again; and then the cry will be redoubled for a National Bank.

Mr President, I have opinions upon this subject—opinions not of recent adoption, or hasty formation. Their origin dates far back—a full quarter of a century; and they have been receiving confirmation ever since. I was in the public service during the late war—witnessed the failure of the State Banks, and saw the calamities of a Government, and of a people destitute of specie. The first Bank of the United States had expelled specie—it had done what Mr. Madison said it would do, in that masterly speech of 1791, which never has been fully believed that if the Federal Government would require gold and silver for its own Treasury, it would cause enough to be brought into the country, and to remain in the country, to supply the whole body of the people with hard money for all their common and ordinary dealing and transactions. In that speech he placed at the head of the list of the disadvantages of such a bank, these prophetic words: "First: Banishing the precious metals, by substituting another medium to perform their office." At the expiration of its charter, in 1811 it had completely effected this work. It had banished the precious metals. There was but ten millions of specie left in the country! Two great errors were then committed: first, in not replenishing the country with specie, and especially with gold; secondly, in falling back upon the paper of local banks for a national currency. In this condition, destitute of specie and relying upon the notes of local banks, we went into the war. The result was inevitable—the explosion of our whole monetary system—the bankruptcy of the Treasury—the ruinous depreciation of paper—a resort to Treasury notes, on which the creditor often lost 34 1/8 per cent.—loans on opposite terms—and the Government forced to make common cause with broken banks for the mutual support of each other's credit. All this I saw in the calamities, the humiliation, and the sufferings of the country; and I heard the loud and insolent triumphs of the Federal party—what part of it which opposed the war—existing over an impaired public credit, a depreciated paper currency, and the national degradation for want of solid money. I saw all this; and my head, and my heart, both told me that the country ought never to be subjected to such a fate again.

This was my war experience; and now for the experience of peace. After three years of war, peace came, and with it came revival of business, and a multitude of local banks, and their heads that immense charlatan of the monetary system—a National Bank! Off went the whole together; specie payments resumed; confidence restored; the credit system in all its glory, and every branch of business distended to the bursting point. To judge of every

thing by a single instance, it is sufficient to that I could not succeed. My conviction is now clear that there ought to be no bank note under TWENTY-EIGHT millions of dollars was sold in a single year, and nearly all on credit, payable in one hundred dollars.

Such were our measures for restoring the currency of the Constitution to the coffers of the Federal Treasury, and supplying the country two years the whole of these banks, the charlatan among the rest, were swamped. Then with gold and silver for all the common and ordinary transactions and dealings. The success before. No specie; no notes equivalent to notwithstanding a powerful combined political specie; no credit; no revenues; price for property! Tender laws—property laws—repeal of the charter of a National Bank sunk under platin laws—stay laws, the order of the day!

An entire stagnation of business followed, notwithstanding the correction with such perfect accuracy, that the two coins, gold and silver, issuing from our Mint, have precisely the same value in the money market. Under the auspicious operation of that act, our gold coin has risen, in little more than three years, from nothing to fifteen millions, and will probably rise to twenty-five millions before the termination of Mr. Van Buren's present term. The act for repealing the act of 1819, and for restoring foreign coins to circulation, has sent Mexican dollars into every part of the Union, and has enabled other foreign coins, both gold and silver, to make some progress in penetrating our country. Silver has increased three fold since 1832, and silver and gold together, four fold. Our specie was 20 millions then; it is eighty now, with the prospect of exceeding a hundred millions before the present term of Mr. Van Buren is out. Our currency in existence is more abundant and more solid than it ever was before; but the specie part of it is suppressed by the power and policy of the Bank of the United States, combined with the politicians and that part of the banks which follow its lead. Acts of Congress had passed to operate upon small notes and to exclude those, under twenty dollars from revenue payments altogether, and to exclude all others which were not convertible into gold or silver "upon the spot," at the will of the holder, and without less or delay to him. Public opinion had been awakened on the subject of small notes; and the Republicans everywhere were moving towards the suppression of all under twenty dollars. Such was the progress, and such the success of our measures in May last, when eight hundred banks stopped payment at once, shut down, fled into insolvency, a picayune a five cent piece, even, to the Government whose thirty millions of deposits they held, or to the community who held a hundred and twenty millions of their notes? In the midst of profound peace, general prosperity, under a Government without taxes and without a public debt, with four times as much specie as was in it five years before, came this crash of the banks. It came like a clap of thunder in a cloudless sky. In one moment, as it were, a Government, with thirty millions of revenue on hand, was left, without a shilling; in one moment a nation of fifteen millions of souls was deprived of ninepence for the market or the post office. As if to proclaim their design to banish all specie from the land, a simultaneous and universal deluge of small notes and shin-plasters was poured upon the people; and the significant cry was set up, that specie payments could never be restored until a National Bank was established. This cry explained the main cause of the general stoppage, and the sole cause of the shin plaster and small note issue.

All this took place in May, 1837. It was a repetition, without the excuse of war, of the bank explosions of the war in 1815; it was the second explosion of the banks since the war, and in profound peace. It was expected to astound, terrify, subdue, distress, and coerce the country into a submission to the re-establishment of a national Bank! a result that would have been inevitable had it not been for the \$8 millions of gold and silver which Jackson's administration brought into the country, and which has so well kept up the value of bank notes that those which are in good credit are now no more than one or two per cent. below par. This third explosion in twenty-five years—this second in time of peace—this loss of national revenues, as if by enchantment—this disappearance of specie, as if touched by a magic wand—roused, and electrified the continent. The public mind came at a bound to the conviction that the Federal Government ought to disconnect the banks and from their paper currency. The conviction was general, almost unanimous, among the Republicans; a few only among them were trying the local banks and their paper once more, as if three failures in twenty-five years were not sufficient; as if another failure was not inevitable, and as if another failure must not end in the restoration of a National Bank, with the restoration of the political party, with all their principle and measures, who go with that bank. The Federal party, of course, with some honorable exceptions, oppose the disconnection. They oppose whatever the Republicans propose, no matter what. They were opposed to the junction of the Government with the State banks three years ago, when those banks were doing well, they are for compelling the Government to stick to them now they have done ill. That is the state of parties: the Republicans, almost universally for the divorce of Bank and State; the Federalists almost universally, for the conjunction of Bank and State. In this division and

sub-division, I find myself with the mass of my own party, and with the Administration itself. I find them now where I was many years ago. I believe them to be right, and shall stand by them, and abide their fate. If they sink in this contest with the banks and the Federalists, I shall go down with them.

I stand upon the two principles of the bill—

1. The United States to use the money of the Constitution in the receipts and disbursements of the Federal Treasury; 2. The United States to receive their own money, to keep their own money, and to pay out their own money. I stand upon these two principles, I cannot surrender them, though I could consent to take them one at a time. The details of the bill are open to compromise. There I am ready to give and to take—to surrender and concede—to do everything, consistent with the preservation of the principles, to conciliate the supporters or to purchase the forbearance of friends. In some particulars I would prefer a change of details, I would prefer additional brands, and the use of the Receiver General—marks that would answer the double purpose of keeping the money of the Government, and coining money for the people.

The principles of the bill I hold to be found in the clearest reasons of propriety and constitutionality, and sustained by the full voice of trial and experience. Every Government should be, at all times, the master of its own property, money and every thing else. A Government should not be put to the delays and contingencies of asking for its own, much less of suing for it, and above all, of having to sue where State laws may interpose to delay, or to defeat the recovery. The revenue of a Government is its daily support—it is like the daily support of a family—it cannot be stopped or withheld, without affecting the existence of the Government itself. Every Government upon earth, our own excepted, puts its money where it can go and take it. All other Governments put their money where they can command it, where they can seize it if necessary and punish a delinquent holder. We do the same with all our property, except money. Our ships and forts; our military and naval stores; our public lands, and public enforcement of laws; or bring suits at law, to recover their possession. We keep them, subject to our own order, because they exist, and the operations of Government, which holds civil society together, and prevents mankind from relapsing into anarchy and violence, will not admit of interruptions and delays. If this is true of property, how much more true is it of money—that daily pabulum, without which Government cannot exist a day? This fundamental axiom, true of every Government, is pre-eminently so of ours.

Our Government is complex—State and Federal—and each should have their own Independent Treasury. The present Constitution grew out of the Independent Treasury question. Other causes helped on to the formation of the Constitution; but a revenue of its own—a revenue independent of the State, and of course independent of corporations—was the exciting and controlling cause which led to its adoption. The whole history of the confederation, from the close of the revolution to the year 1789, proves this. Yet where is the Independent Treasury, where is the Federal Treasury, if corporations are to hold our money, may refuse to pay it when they please, and shall be backed by their State Legislatures when they refuse to pay? To commit our money to the custody of such corporations, is to forego the end for which the Federal Government was formed; to commit it to such corporations again, after the experience which we have had, and during the experience which we now have, is to repeat a folly for which we have been three times punished, and to exhibit a fatuity which announces a doom to destruction. Upon the clearest principles of reason, of constitutional obligation, and of experience, the Federal Government is bound to take into its own hands the keeping of its own money. This is one principle of the bill; the other is the use of hard money in the receipts and disbursements of the Federal Government. This principle is the ally of the others. They go together and can hardly live separately. To receive the promissory notes of the banks, is to receive nothing but their promises to pay money. If they break that promise, the only resource is to take what they choose to give; that is to say, more broken promises to pay money, or to sue them; and, if suit is brought, State laws may interpose to protect the bank, and to compel the government to take its pay in more broken promises to pay. Far better to take the promissory notes of the citizens. They would not refuse payment, as the banks have done; and, if they did, the State Legislatures would not interpose to shield them.

The Federal Government ought to use the money of the Federal Constitution. Its duty to the Constitution requires it to do so; its duty to the country equally requires it. By using that money, two great advantages would always result: 1. The Government would always have its eagles real money; 2. The country would always possess an abundant supply of the precious metals. Certainly the Federal Government owes great duties to itself and to

and who now, in addition to their interests, to a rigorous account. In all their various interests and powerful influence, furnished by a letter to the Ohio Statesmen, that day they will crush every party and every man and every institution which support the writers at the late Fall Election in this State, to Mr Linn was the one referred to in the 12th ult. The message sent by Clay and was the cause of that result which astonished the whole Union, and was the fore-runner of more glorious triumphs! The unconscious utterance of this palpable truth, with great emphasis, that Mr Clay was deadly opposed to dueling in principle:

From the Boston Advocate.

Mr Biddle is weak as well as hypocritical.

There was a great flutter in State street yesterday, at Mr Biddle's letter. You could not tell a federalist from a democrat on change, and were talking alike, and nearly all were condemning the great regulator, who they now find needs to be regulated himself. The scales are falling from the eyes of sensible men. They see that Biddle, not the Government, is the proceed from the opposition papers, that it is great imposter. They begin to suspect that not wonderful if it appears in such a bold Biddle is as weak as he is wise. Heretofore and seemingly unpremeditated shape should they rallied on him to break down the government; but he now tells them he shall be broken, who never tell the truth themselves, politically; but himself was not fatigued, or did not appear so, but wanted, it is supposed, the eclat of making a two days' speech. The majority of the Senate, not having accorded this courtesy to one of their own friends who had spoken twice as long as Mr B., declined it to him, and refused to adjourn. Mr Clay, of Kentucky, a man remarkable for gentlemanly dignity and courteous demeanor, upon all occasions, rose up to go away, remarking to his colleague, Mr Crittenden, "come let us leave these d—d scamps!"

"A few days ago Mr Bayard, of Delaware, had been disgruntled and tiring out the Senate with one of those long, dull tirades about banks and Gen. Jackson and party, and tyranny, and usurpation, &c. &c. of which we have heard so much for the last four years, that as soon as one of these men rises to speak you almost know in advance what he will say, when at a moderately early hour, he gave way and asked the Senate to adjudge him with an adjournment; but he himself was not fatigued, or did not appear so, but wanted, it is supposed, the eclat of making a two days' speech. The majority of the Senate, not having accorded this courtesy to one of their own friends who had spoken twice as long as Mr B., declined it to him, and refused to adjourn. Mr Clay, of Kentucky, a man remarkable for gentlemanly dignity and courteous demeanor, upon all occasions, rose up to go away, remarking to his colleague, Mr Crittenden, "come let us leave these d—d scamps!"

This was heard by more than one Senator, and among others, by Dr. Linn, of Missouri, who immediately stepped up to Clay and indignantly exclaimed: "you are a damned bully and a blackguard!"

The next day, I believe it was, Clay sent Crittenden to Dr. Linn for an explanation, and all he got was a re-assertion of the expression. There the matter rests."

Why did not the writer state whether this affair occurred before or after Mr Clay began to pray so fervently? It is astonishing that a point so important should have been so wholly overlooked.—Argus.

Such being the state of things, we feel perfectly warranted in saying to our friends, that Somerset, (including the towns annexed to the counties) will, at the next election show a Democratic gain from last year of at least 500.

Skowhegan Sentinel.

From the Lincoln Patriot.

REMAINS OF MR. CILLEY.

By a letter received to town this morning, we learn that the body of the late Hon. JONATHAN SILLEY arrived in Thomaston yesterday, and that Thursday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. is the time appointed for the funeral services.

THE MEMORY OF MR. CILLEY.

Below we give the proceedings of a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Thomaston, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of rearing a suitable monument to the memory of the late Hon. JONATHAN CILLEY. This is as should be, worth like his, should not he suffer to be forgotten. We hope the numerous friends of the lamented CILLEY, and the Democratic party generally, will think favorably of this object. That they will show that they know how to appreciate the ability and reward the faithfulness of his services.

No monument can prolong the memory of Mr. CILLEY with those who knew him—he lives in their hearts, and his memory can be effaced only with the obliteration of all earthly recollections. But we would that his name should be transmitted to the men of after times, as a Martyr to the cause of Democracy—of Free Discussion and Civil Liberty.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THOMASTON.

Agreeably to previous notice, a public meeting of Democratic Republicans was held in the North Baptist Meeting House at Thomaston, on Friday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the erecting a Monument to the memory of the late Hon. JONATHAN CILLEY.

The meeting was called to order by Capt. Elkanah Spear and on motion Beder Fales, Esq. appointed Chairman, and Col. Geo. A. Starr, Secretary.

Voted, That we deem it the imperative duty of the Democratic Republicans of this State to erect, as a tribute of respect, a Monument to the memory of the late Hon. JONATHAN CILLEY for his having fallen a martyr to the cause of Democracy and the freedom of speech.

Voted, That a committee of ten be raised whose duty it shall be to consult with the Democratic Republicans of this State in relation to the erection of said Monument, and to solicit them to aid in raising, by subscription, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for the erection of said Monument, and to take such other measures as they may deem expedient for the promotion of the same.

The following gentlemen were elected to be said committee:—Beder Fales, Atwood Levensaler, Joseph Hewett, Edmund Wilson, Nathan C. Fletcher, Joseph Berry, John Merrill, John G. Paine and John P. Cole.

Voted, That the said committee shall be empowered to call a meeting of the Donors at such time and place as they may think proper.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the "Recorder" and "Lincoln Patriot," and all the Democratic papers in this State be requested to copy the same.

Adjourned without day.

BEDER FALES, Chairman.

GEO. A. STARR, Secretary.

From the Eastern Argus.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

We are apprehensive that there are many towns in this County which have not yet chosen their Town Committees. If so, there is no time to be lost. A Caucus should be called forthwith—a town Committee chosen—and the groundwork of the coming canvass laid out in detail. The names of the Town Committee

should be reported to the County Committee. Arrangements should also be made for circulating the democratic newspapers, to counteract and expose the thousand falsehoods which the federal press will sow broadcast among the people. We have got a tremendous battle to fight—and there is no use in attempting to disguise the fact that we must strain every nerve if we would win a victory such as we may gain by an effort worthy of the occasion. All efforts will not answer the purpose—every man must work—make politics a business—and permit no other strife than to see who will do the most for the good cause.

Somerset.—There probably never was a better state of feeling pervading the Democracy of this country, than now exist. The divisions which have heretofore existed in our ranks—divisions originating entirely from local and personal considerations, and which have thrown us into a temporary minority—exist no longer.

The party is a complete "unit;" but one spirit, one feeling prevails. Instead of contending against each other—or remaining at home on the day of election, or of refusing to vote for a candidate because he was not in favor of a certain man for this or that office, as has unfortunately been the case in this county for a few years past, the Democracy will be found arrayed at the next election in one unbroken and mighty phalanx—moving forward with power and force which the federalists have reason to dread and fear. Instead, too, of being disheartened and discouraged by the temporary triumph of federalism in the State, they have

the greater confidence in the numerical superiority of the Democratic party—knowing full well as they do the hundreds of Democratic votes that were withheld at the last election in this county alone.

The fact is, (as every body here knows,) the Madisonian itself is but a fungus growing out of the side of the press in this city owned by Mr. Biddle, and is led by it. It may well, therefore, be excused for preferring a National Bank to the Administration and its measures. In that, "it lives or dies no lie." It puts on the heading of the Madisonian as the "Indian" put on the head and horns of a Buffalo—to decoy the herd to a precipice. The decoy then turns a corner in the cliff, and the herd, appearing in full force behind, drive the prey to the leap, and then fall on the spoils.

The Washington Correspondent of the Gazette, who has taken the characters of Clay and Webster into his special keeping, he good enough to respond to the following indictment, in this case alone.

Resignation.—We learn that Mr. Smith,

Representative in Congress from this District,

has taken passage in the first of May packet

for Europe, and that he has, probably, resigned his seat.—Eastern Argus.

An Important Notice to Pensioners and Pension Agents has been issued by the 2nd Comptroller. It is addressed to the Agents, and directs,—

Hereafter you will make no payments where the pension claimed has remained due for the term of eight months after the same became payable. The law above mentioned being peremptory, no payments made no violation of

it can be admitted to your credit.

It also requires, at the expiration of eight months subsequent to each semi-annual payment, an accurate return of names of all pensioners who are unpaid, their rank, pension and amount due.—Eastern Argus.

Specie by Wholesale.—Arrangements have been made by the bank of England, in connexion with Messrs Baring, Brothers & Co., and Mr J. G. King, of New York, to send out to the agent of Messrs Prine, Ward & King, One Million Sterling in Specie. Two Hundred Thousand Pounds have arrived by the Sheriffs and Co., Umbus, and the residue will be sent by the packer, in succession £100,000 by each.

[Correspondence of the Advertiser.]

Hallowell, April 12, 1838.
Gentlemen.—Enclosed I send you the note on the new county of Franklin. You will recollect that the question of organization was by the act to be submitted to the people of the proposed county. Monday last was the day assigned for that purpose. The list I send you comprises all that towns. You will see that the vote is very decided in favor of it.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

	Years,	Noes.
Farmington,	405	1
Wilton,	166	38
Chesterville,	52	78
Temple,	148	1
New Sharon,	59	210
Jay,	125	3
Carthage,	16	19
Weld,	114	15
Berlin,	162	0
Phillips,	221	0
Salem,	70	0
Strong,	160	0
Avon,	127	0
Freeman,	76	8
New Vineyard,	73	9
Kingsfield,	11	59
Industry,	86	5
	2153	441

Majority 1712 for organizing the new county.

Gen. Sutherland.—Accounts from Toronto, state that Sutherland, one of the leaders of the "Patriots" of Navy Island, had been condemned to death by the Court Martial, and that he was to be executed forthwith. He was an American citizen convicted of making war upon Canada.

NOTICE.

A Public Meeting is to be held in Turner at the Universalists Meeting House on Saturday the fifth day of May next, at one o'clock P. M. in commemoration of the death of the Hon. JONATHAN CILLEY and the Hon. TRISTAN CARMICHAEL, Representatives in Congress from this State. An Eulogy is to be delivered upon the occasion by CHARLES ANDREWS, Esq. The friends of the deceased are cordially invited to attend without distinction of party.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements.

April 16, 1838.

Administrator's Sale.

Be witness, I have sold to the People's Committee for the County of Oxford, due to be paid on the premises on Tuesday the 22nd of May next so much of the real estate of Aaron Noyes, late of Carthage, in said county, deceased as will produce the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, if so much there be. Said real estate consists of the interest of said deceased in one lot of land on which he lived in said Carthage, sale will take place at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHARLES NOYES, Administrator.

Carthage April 14, 1838. B. W. 36.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators on the estate of

DAVID T. WILLIAMS

late of Madrid, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—they therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

MARY WILLIAMS,

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, Esq.

Madrid March 6, 1838. B. W. 36.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate, for the County of Oxford, I shall sell on the premises on Tuesday the 22nd of May next so much of the real estate of Alanson B. Briggs, late of Paris, deceased, as will produce the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, if so much there be, for the payment of his debts of said deceased and incidentally expenses.

Said real estate consists of the interest of the deceased in one lot of land on which he lived in said Paris, which he purchased of Samuel Briggs, and which is mortgaged to Elias Merrill for about one hundred and thirty dollars, at the time of sale, ESTHER BRIGGS, Admin.

Paris, April 14, 1838.

Caution.

MESSRS. DAVIS & CO. the subscribers, on the 1st day of March last, contracted with the town of Andover in the County of Oxford, for the repair and maintenance of Mr. J. A. BRAGG's Paper mill and town, and for a sum to be paid by him, and made suitable provision for the same, to be forwarded to him, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ERASSTUS P. POOR,

Andover, April 10, 1838. B. W. 35.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of

Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of

BENJAMIN FOBES

late of Peru, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving

bond as the law directs—it therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

CYRUS WORRELL,

Peru April 10th, 1838. B. W. 35.

From the Maine Farmer.

DR. JACKSON'S LECTURES.—No. IV.

Limestones are found all over the State of Maine. That found at Buckfield contains 51 per cent, of pure Carbonate of lime;—at Winthrop 53;—at Hallowell 58;—at Newfield, in one quarry 74, in another 81;—Blueline 62;—Paris 69;—Whitefield 82;—Union 92;—Marl which is sometimes wrought for the purpose of obtaining lime, contains only 10 or 12 per cent, of the pure carbonate. In order to use the excellent limestone of Maine to improve the soil, all that is necessary is to heap it up in the field, and bury it and then let it "slur slack." To produce Compost from peat, spread a layer of peat, then a layer of Animal matter, manure for instance and then a layer of lime and so on in regular succession. This is a short time will warm and ferment making an excellent manure. Farmers should never suffer their land to run out or lie fallow. Land once run out, will probably never become so strong and healthy again.—By rotation in crops, by a mixture of Soils on chemical principles and by the application of manure, all the evils of exhaustion may be avoided and the fertility of the soil increased every year.

The plants that grow from the earth absorb Carbonic Acid from air, and give out oxygen gas; while animals on the other hand absorb oxygen and give out the Carbonic Acid. The animal world corrupts, and the vegetable purifies the atmosphere. The very Carbonic Acid gas, we exhale every hour, may the next hour be transformed into wood, and when we set that wood on fire, we may be burning our own breath! but what becomes of wood when burnt? is it annihilated? No! not one particle of mass has ever been destroyed, since creation's dawn, or ever will be.—It may change its form ten thousand times, but it cannot be annihilated, it will still exist, still be imperishable.—When wood is burnt it is decomposed, resolved to its original elements, and the very gases, that rise from the fire, are food for the growth of other wood; the very smoke that ascends from the chimney to-day to-morrow will be giving life and energy to the giants of the forest. This is one of those grand rounds of nature, that strike every mind with awe and wonder; that stamp design on creation in characters as luminous and indelible as the Sun in the heavens. The visible world is all one extensive theatre, on which man is to exercise, discipline and expand his faculties; it lies open before his vision like a book; a "sermon is written on every Stone;" instruction is stamped on every tree; religion breathes from every flower; the heavens are arched over our heads, the earth is under our feet, both seeming with the benevolence of their Creator.—Why were not all the strata of which the crust of this globe is composed, left in their horizontal position, so that the human eye could never have penetrated but one! why has this crust been rent asunder and the very bowels of the earth poured out on the surface for our inspection? Are not these things for instruction?—for our improvement? to give us an opportunity to read them back to their Great First Cause?

A COUNTRY EDITOR.

The following circumstance illustrative of the dignity of the press, also the same of the liberality with which its conductors are rewarded for their toil, by the editor of a county paper in the State of New York. We vouch for the truth of the story, and give it in our friend's own words. [Mobile Ady.]

"After I was out of my time, I procured letters of recommendation from the editor of the Albany Argus, and went to the town of —— to enlighten the citizens by the coruscations of my intellect upon the subject of democracy. I had, as you may well suppose, formed the most extravagant ideas of the importance of an editor; and I think I never was so well satisfied with myself as when I registered my name at the hotel in ——, as 'Editor, of the Hard-scrabble Republican Banner.'

"Well, I took possession of my kingdom, consisting of an old Ramage press and three cases of small type, worn down to the 3d nick, and began the new series of the Hard-scrabble Republican. But at the end of six months my landlord became pressing for my board, and I was fain to make a call upon my patrons. This I did through the columns of my paper, not doubting that they would come forward enthusiastically and pay. The notice continued a month; but to my utter dismay, not one of my patrons made his appearance. Now I went to work in good earnest; made out my bills and presented them to my village customers in person. I did not make much by this, I owed the tailor twice as much as he owed me—the shoemaker brought me in his debt—the barber poking me in his bill for shaving my face—the blacksmith had mended the skirt of my confounded old Ramage—the tinner had a charge for soldering a roller mould—the grocer for glue and molasses—and in fine, I discovered that my collections left me about a hundred dollars in debt.

"Nothing now remained but an appeal to my country subscribers. This I made, and fortunately most of them was ready to pay, but in such currency as would astonish even these latter days. Skin plasters are nothing to it. One said he had agreed to pay in wool, and added, pointing to the woods, 'there it is help yourself!' Another promised me a load of pumpkins the next week. One offered me a pig for year's subscription; and as I was a 'whole hog' editor I closed with the offer immediately. But a new difficulty arose.—There were two of the pigs, and the owner could not think he said, of separating them—they would be sure to pine away and die. I suggested that he should let me have them both, and I would

give him credit for a year's subscription in advance. This he refused, but proposed that I should take one pig for the year's subscription, and help him to get in his hay two days for the other. This I agreed to do. Never did a poor devil work harder, or sweat more profusely than I during those memorable two days.

"Well—I got through at last; borrowed a bag, put a pig in each end, slung it across my shoulder, and started home. I had five miles to walk, and before I reached half way, the bag became untied—out slipped the little piggling in that end—cocked up his tail and ran for dear life. I dropped the bag and started in chase. Over the fences, thro' bush and briar, hedge and ditch, we had it side by side, as Major Downing says only the pig did ahead. At last I gave up in despair, and sat down on a log to ruminate upon the dignity of the press, and the ingratitude of pigs and democrats.

MAMMOTH MONOTONY.—The eternal roar of Niagara Falls.

DISINTERESTEDNESS.—Accepting a lucrative place at the particular and urgent request of the people.

MAN OF DECISION.—One who insists that his wife shall kindle the fire on a cold morning.

AN ENTERPRISING CHARACTER.—One who makes all the noise and does none of the work.

A COWARD.—One who refuses to risk a pistol at you at your special desire. [Bust Her]

Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR.—On the principle indicated by the greatest good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every means in our power to mitigate or relieve the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the Oxford Democrat, for the cure of Rheumatism, I was forcibly impressed with the idea that it was calculated to relieve the severe Rheumatic Affectation to which I had been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly prepared a bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, soon removed the swelling and pain of my limbs, together with the cramps, and restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours, STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

FANNY AMES AND FRANCIS AMES named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Dr. Abel Ames, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate;

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks next, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

SARAH J. BARTLETT, Administratrix of the estate of Sarah Bartlett, late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks next, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

BARNABAS DAVEY named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Dr. James Davey, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate;

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks next, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

JOSEPH COOPER named Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Joseph Cooper, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate;

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks next, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

JOSEPH COOPER named Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Joseph Cooper, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate;

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks next, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

JOSEPH COOPER named Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Joseph Cooper, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate;

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks next, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

JOSEPH COOPER named Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Joseph Cooper, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate;

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks next, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

JOSEPH COOPER named Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Joseph Cooper, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate;

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks next, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

JOSEPH COOPER named Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Joseph Cooper, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate;

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks next, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

JOSEPH COOPER named Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Joseph Cooper, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate;

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks next, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

JOSEPH COOPER named Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Joseph Cooper, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate;

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks next, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

JOSEPH COOPER named Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Joseph Cooper, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate;

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks next, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

JOSEPH COOPER named Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Joseph Cooper, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate;

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks next, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty second day of May, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

35 Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

JOSEPH COOPER named Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Joseph Cooper, late of Hallowell, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate;

Ordered,